

## Meade County News.

JOHN D. WEBER, Publisher.

### MEADE, KANSAS.

#### OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY

Settlers still move westward in spite of the cattlemen.

Vitrified brick of the best quality are made in Chandler.

The Osage Indians have been dancing their mourning dance.

The G. A. R. posts are generally preparing for Memorial day.

Governor Barnes' term does not expire until May 12, 1904.

Wm. Walker has purchased the water works bonds of Stillwater.

Burglars looted a store in Kremlin, taking, principally, shoes.

A new bridge over the North Canadian will be built near Cerear.

The presence in Oklahoma of counterfeit silver dollars is reported.

Stock breeders propose to form a territorial organization on May 17.

The Osage reservation has its first bank just opened in Pawhuska.

The safe at the Darlington Indian office has been blown open and robbed.

The Sons of Herman displayed \$300 worth of flowers at a flower show in Enid.

The Territorial Firemen's association met at Perry the second week in May.

There was \$12,500 worth of lots sold at Lamont on the first day of its existence.

There is a fine grove of sugar maple trees in Devil's canyon in the Caddo reservation.

Club women from Oklahoma, quite a number of them, attended the meeting at Winfield.

The M. E. church (South) at Oklahoma City has paid off the mortgage on its edifice.

Hugh F. Myers, city marshal of Davis, was waylaid and killed by three negroes.

It is said that in Lincoln county 25 per cent more of cotton is being planted than was done last year.

People from three counties gathered at Glenco, O. T., to celebrate the passage of the free homes bill.

Oklahoma and Southern Kansas sheriffs hunt horse thieves by acting on mutually agreed upon plans.

The photographers of the territory propose to hold a photograph fair in Oklahoma City in September.

Jack Frederick, a Santa Fe conductor, lost his thumb from the right hand, between the bumpers of a car.

S. C. Masterman has been brought back to Stillwater on an old charge of assault. He had twice broken jail.

Moses Rochmore, a farmer living near Chandler, was found dead in bed, where his body had been for a week.

Rev. James, of Kansas, has promised \$800,000 for a M. E. college and hospital and the orphan's industrial home at Oklahoma City.

The ball game between Oklahoma City and Stillwater resulted in a score of 15 to 2, in the order in which they are here named.

The Guthrie postoffice is allowed an increase in its janitor's salary and is asking for another clerk. The mail and registry business is greatly increased.

Guthrie did not give the Adventist sanitarium the amount asked to secure its location, it being the conclusion of the business men that the same amount put into an industrial plant would be of greater benefit.

The old time practice, and a good practice it is too, of feeding horses in the spring with cottonwood branches, prevails in Oklahoma.

Senator Allison declares his friendship towards the free homes bill. Senators Nelson, Carter, Shoup, Hansbrough, Elkins and Kyle are working with Thurston for the passage of the bill.

Judge Burwell has overruled the motion for a new trial for Clyde Maddox. Judge Burwell's ruling is to be appealed to the supreme court.

The third set of teeth has crowded the second set out of J. H. Smith's jaws. He lives in Ponca City.

Not only do the Indians gather the chivalar, or dog cabbage, an aquatic plant resembling the Egyptian lotus, but the bulbs are gathered and eaten by many white settlers. The Indians dry them in quantities for winter eating.

It is reported that a widow has fallen in love with a prisoner in the Oklahoma City jail and insists upon marrying him before he is sent to the penitentiary.

A log church and school house serves the uses of the colored people of Stroud.

A silly new fake is becoming common in Oklahoma; it is to start rumors that certain couples have been secretly married for some time, when they are not even engaged.

In Western Oklahoma the cold rains kept back the grass and cattle did not do well for a time, but all this is changed now and stock is generally looking well for the season. The losses of the winter are probably less than 1 1/2 per cent.

The Santa Fe steel gang is now at work on steel water tanks in Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Wibben were thrown from a vehicle, near Orlando and both of them were injured.

An Indian who proposes marriage to white girls at every opportunity is warned to quit in the interest of his health.

Eugene Ware's markings, he being one of the judges, lost second place in the oratorical contest for Mr. Parker, of Kingfisher.

Howe claims more natural advantages than any other town in I. T.

The Indian Territory, with Oklahoma has incorporated a Children's Home society.

The next reunion of the Indian Territory Confederate Veterans will be held at Sulphur.

The postoffice at Caddo, I. T., will become presidential on July 1; salary of postmaster, \$1,000.

The next meeting of the Indian territory grand lodge Knights of Pythias will be held at Poteau.

Henryetta, two months old, has a good newspaper, a board of trade and a bank building started.

Muskogee Elks will expend about \$1,500 in furnishing and decorating their parlors and lodge rooms.

Dawson, I. T., experienced its second spring hailstorm May 6, accompanied with a deluge of water and a high wind.

Henry Moxley, of Grant county, was drowned below the dam at Drury while fishing. Moxley was 35 years old and single.

Tablequah is preparing for another celebration of Independence day, this being the second time the town has done this.

J. C. McCoy, of Wichita has been appointed to collect special live stock statistics for the twelfth census in Indian Territory.

Mrs. Frank H. Greer has been appointed as woman member from Oklahoma at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.

Benjamin Kegley, 87 years old, died recently at his home north of Pawhuska. Kegley was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

Prof. Van Vleet has started a zoological, botanical and geological survey of Oklahoma under the law passed by the last legislature.

Secretary A. L. Aylesworth of the Daves commission was in Kansas City last week making his monthly purchases of supplies.

W. R. Kendall of the university at Norman, won the Oklahoma inter-collegiate contest, speaking on the subject "Our Nation's Destiny."

The Creek country expects the usual invasion of "first settlers" who have in due course lived in Kansas, Colorado, the Cheyenne country and the Strip.

J. N. Fondren of Purcell, I. T., has leased property in Pawnee and will open a large stock of dry goods and notions about the 20th of this month.

A fast stock train on the Santa Fe was wrecked near Ardmore. L. Stewart of Ardmore was dangerously hurt. The wreck looked like a mass of smashed cars and cattle heaped up together.

A corps of Choctaw railway engineers is working near Tishomingo, locating the proposed extension from South McAlester to Ardmore. It is expected that the new line will cross the Washita near Mannville.

Ex-Judge Springer, who recently retired from the federal bench in the Indian Territory, is mentioned as a possibility to succeed the late Judge Culbertson, of Texas, as a member of the commission which is codifying criminal laws of the United States.

Riley Bandy, formerly of Pauls Valley, several years ago befriended James Williams, a poverty stricken machinist, whom he met at Rush Springs, I. T., and Williams, now wealthy, has invited his old friend to go with him to the Paris exposition. When the men were first acquainted at Rush Springs, Williams was working on inventions and Bandy advanced him money on several occasions.

Work on the sewerage system of El Reno will be completed soon. In the business part of the city the pipes are laid from nine to twelve feet deep.

Mr. Fred Cole, who has for the last few years been manager for the Western Union at El Reno has been transferred to the general offices at Kansas City.

The validity of the 1 per cent tax on merchants' stocks will come up for a hearing before Judge Townsend this month. This is an Indian tax levied by the Choctaw nation.

Thirty-four prisoners belonging to Pawnee county were held in the Guthrie jail until court sits in Pawnee county.

A. M. Brooks, who was at one time in business at Lenapah, I. T., is to be brought from Wyoming to Montgomery county, Kansas, charged with cashing forged checks.

At Vinita there is a room which is literally covered inside with ink stains. Years ago two members of a jury got into a fight and threw ink bottles in the room at each other.

The North Oklahoma Insurance company has determined to withdraw from the insurance field for this season. The company was not organized soon enough to get a fair share of the season's business.

Wherever a wire runs along the poles in Oklahoma, and that is almost everywhere, the people were rejoicing and burning powder in their joy over the passage of the free homes bill by the house, by or before their clocks pointed to the time of its passage by Washington.

The \$50,000 appropriated for the extermination of the smallpox in the Indian Territory is exhausted.

The Scottish Rite Masons of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will hold a reunion in Oklahoma City on May 29, 30 and 31, the chief feature of which will be the formal dedication of their new temple.

Miss Fannie Lesso, of Ardmore, has been appointed sponsor for the Chickasaw nation to represent that section at the confederate reunion at Louisville on May 30.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

#### Dairy Notes.

It is generally estimated that a quart of milk weighs two pounds. But this is only approximate. Getting down to a scientific basis we find that it is safe to figure a quart at 2.15 pounds. One so-called authority reduces it to a finer basis than this, and figures a cubic foot of milk at 64 1/2 pounds. A cubic foot will make 7.495 gallons, and taking this as a basis, we have the weight of one gallon as 8.6224, and carrying out the division we have the weight of a quart, 2.156 pounds. But milk rich in cream would weigh less than milk containing little cream, for the reason that the cream is lighter than the other elements in the milk.

It is safe to assume that for the next ten years at least the South will be unable to do much in dairying. Yet the South presents a magnificent field for the development of a market for dairy goods. It has been growing in that respect, and will continue to grow.

Ultimately the dairy industry will take firm root there, but that time is yet a good way off. In spite of the steady demand in the South for dairy products, there is no general movement for a local increase of dairy production. This is illustrated by the absence of dairy associations of any strength, such as exist in the North. We may feel certain that if the dairymen of the North develop the market named they will be able to control it for a good many years to come.

Now is the time to consider the advisability of growing something to serve as green food for the cows a little later. Enough should be sown to make the feeding period as long as possible. Usually, where soiling crops are grown to help the cows over the drouth, the period of feeding is too short. It should generally be begun before it is. This early beginning with the soiling crop both saves the pasture and prevents the falling off in the milk flow. As to kind to grow for the cows, it is unnecessary to advise.

Every farmer has found out for himself what kind he can grow to best advantage. To the farmer that has not fixed upon the most serviceable crop to him, we would say, "Try all and hold fast to the best."

We do not like to criticize, but we can hardly help noticing the following, which appears in an eastern exchange: "Last week a young stock enthusiast visited his grandfather. He spent most of his time in the cow stable brushing and fussing with the cows, making them more comfortable. From the next day's milk from six cows there were made two more pounds of butter than usual, and they continued to respond to the extra care and luxury of a good brushing. Another proof that care pays." We think that most of our dairy readers will smile at the statement. Remember, the two extra pounds are supposed to have been made from one day's milk. Now, we all recognize the fact that comfort helps to make good results possible, but the above is beyond all reason.

Process butter is having a hard time of it in New York, where it is said the law against it is being rigidly enforced. In many of the other states the stuff has a clear field. In some of them there are laws that presume to prevent the sale of process butter, but they are so faulty that the officials find it impossible to enforce them. In some of the other states, as in Illinois, the sale of process butter is legal. One thing is certain, and that is that process butter should be sold as such and not as creamery butter. It is reported from Oregon that a large Chicago company has been selling process butter there contrary to law. When some of the violations came into court the plea made by the agents of the company was that the butter was simply on hand, but was not for sale, and that the salesman made a mistake in disposing of it. That is a very remarkable plea. Process butter shipped all the way from Chicago to Oregon, and not for sale! Yet that plea must have been made under oath. It illustrates how easily and complacently certain great commercial companies commit perjury through the mouths of their agents.

How to keep milk sweet without preservatives is a question that confronts every dairymen. The question is only half answered by some of our best dairymen, and not answered at all by others. There is probably no better food for the growth of bacteria than milk, and once in it they will develop with astonishing rapidity. In the udder of the average cow there is no bacteria, and to get this milk into closed cans without exposing it to a great number of bacteria is the heart of the problem. From the time the milk leaves the udder till it gets into the closed can it must run through the midst of the bacteria that it is desirable shall not be incorporated with it. At the exit from the teat it encounters thousands of these minute plants, unless they have been washed out. Other bacteria drop from the outside of the udder into the milk pail, unless the outside of the udder has been washed. From the hands of the milker fall several different kinds of bacteria, unless the hands have been washed. Finally in the bottom and seams of the pail are found still other bacteria unless the pail has been made more than usually clean. By close attention to all of these details the milk can be made to pass through air that is comparatively free from fermentive bacteria.

Poultry Notes.

Let no man expect phenomenal returns from his poultry. He has no more right to expect such things from his hens than from his wheat field, his hog pen or his orchard. If his poultry pays expenses and a fair interest on the money invested he should be satisfied.

Ised that the birds are doing well. When a man complains that his flock is not paying him, ask him how much he has invested. Sometimes a man will invest \$25 in a hen house and yards and \$25 more in 100 hens. That makes a \$50 investment. He figures that he should make at least \$1 per hen per year, which would be 200 per cent on his investment. Now is it not unreasonable to expect that? True, it is sometimes done, but it is not the rule. Nearly all of our flocks of poultry, no matter how badly handled, pay for their care and a legal rate of interest besides.

The reason why farmers do not appreciate what the flock does for them is because no records are kept. A man will tell you that chickens do not pay to bother with. Ask him how he knows and in most cases he will answer that he has that impression. He has never counted the eggs he has received or the meat, nor has he taken any account of the rich fertilizer.

If in-breeding is followed care should be taken to eliminate the weak birds as breeders on either side. Out-breeding tends to correct this, and when out-breeding is followed it is less necessary to eliminate the weak ones, or, rather, there will be fewer weak ones. In-breeding is not to be entirely discouraged, but it should be done with judgment.

One reason why blooded birds sometimes do not do as well as common stock is because they are kept confined, while the common stock have the run of the farm. The exercise and variety of food they obtain go a long way to giving good results. The man that has birds that he wants to use for breeders should arrange to give them all the space they need.

Temperature of Eggs.—When the thermometer is laid on the eggs, if it is kept in that position, it should have the bulb resting on a fertile egg instead of on an unfertile one. The fertile eggs are warmer than the infertile ones by one or two degrees, and if the thermometer is laid on the infertile eggs it will register too low. This in turn will result in keeping the temperature too high.

The man that wants to make a success of poultry raising must first give attention to the health of his fowls. This is the first thing to be looked after. If should not only receive the first attention, but it should receive the bulk of attention ever after.

Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

The feeding value of alfalfa depends somewhat on the time at which it is cut. Tests at the Utah station gave the following result:

1. The first crop gave the largest yield in each of the five tests and in fourteen out of the fifteen cuttings, while the third crop gave the lowest for every test and in every cutting but one.

2. The average acre-yields for the five years, including all cuttings, stand in the following relation: First crop, 100; second, 78; and third, 39. For the early cuttings alone, first crop, 100; second, 83; third, 66.

3. In the average composition of all cuttings for three years, the nutrients of the three crops vary but little. The second has slightly the highest per cent of protein and fiber; and the third the most fat and nitrogen-free extract.

4. The third crop has the largest proportion of leaves to stems; but the per cent of protein in the leaves is highest in the second crop, and next highest in the first. The leaves of the first crop contain the most fat and of the second the least.

5. The third crop produced a higher average rate of gain in the feeding tests than the first or second and also higher than any of the separate cuttings. The amount eaten daily was also highest of all, but the dry matter and digestible matter for a pound of gain were the lowest. In a pound per pound comparison the gains stand as follows: First crop, 100; second, 81; third crop, 126. Dry matter for a pound of gain, first crop, 100; second, 115; and third, 69.

6. The beef product per acre, taking the average result of all cuttings for the five years, was very much the highest for the first crop and decidedly the lowest for the third, standing as follows: First crop, 100; second, 61, and third, 45. But taking the early cuttings alone they stand, first crop, 100; second, 80, and third, 69.

7. Pound per pound, taken as a whole, the results show the highest feeding value for the third crop and the lowest for the second.

8. The average annual beef product from early cut alfalfa was 706.61 pounds per acre; it required 9,575 pounds of timothy to produce an equal weight; 11,967 pounds of red clover, and 10,083 pounds of shredded corn fodder.

A Queer Appetite.

Occasionally we hear of cattle that develop an abnormal appetite for wood, eating rotten pieces of boards, etc. A contributor to National Stockman states that at one Crawford county institute, a gentleman complained that one of his cows had eaten pig-pen, a string of fence and other lumber on the premises, and he had been compelled to fence her away from the barn to save it. He has fed her many and various feeding stuffs, besides bone-meal, sawdust and other side-dishes. With lumber at present prices, the cow has expensive tastes. He wishes to know what produced the appetite, and what will cure it. He thinks he has provided foods that furnish all the mineral elements needed, and the inclination to chew sticks and boards seems now to be only a vicious habit.

Temperature of Incubators.—It is desirable to keep the thermometer at near 102 degrees as possible. This will be hard to do unless the thermometer is a reliable one. If it is one that registers five or six degrees too low the temperature will be kept at a height that will be likely to shatter all hopes of a hatch. A slight falling in temperature for a time will not do great damage, especially in the warmer parts of the year.

Some poultry writers declare that the Hamburgs are misnamed; that they really came from Turkey, being imported into England by the way of Hamburg.

## ST. LOUIS TAKES ITS TURN.

Ninety Per Cent of 3,600 Street Railway Employees Strike.

### BULLETS, STONES, BRICKS.

St. Louis, May 10.—The employees of the St. Louis Transit company, numbering 3,600 men have tied up the street railway traffic of the city.

Riotous proceedings began almost immediately. When the company tried to take cars out from the various yards of the system, the non-union men who had undertaken the task were immediately surrounded and urged not to make the attempt. If they persisted the cars were surrounded by a howling mob, and as if by magic, sticks and stones filled the air, forcing the men in charge to desert their posts. During the fiasco windows in the cars would be broken, while their sides would be scarred and dented by the missiles.

Serious personal injuries were sustained by both parties in the wide spread conflict. An excited passenger fired two shots, both doing injury. A new motorman fired a shot at a boy who was active in preventing a car from being moved. The greater number of injuries were received by men who were trying to move the cars. Many of these were bruised and bleeding from missiles, stones, clubs and bricks—thrown by the howling mob.

The police were powerless in the face of the mob, which was augmented at noon by thousands of clerks from business houses and workmen from the factories. Many women also gathered with the crowds. Boys and young men, most of whom had no connection with the strikers whatever, furnished most of the noise and did a large amount of the mischief down town. There were comparatively few of the strikers in the mob any more of those who appeared most zealous in the cause of the street railway men were animated by no more ferocious feeling than the love of excitement.

Chairman W. Lee, of the national executive board, the man who is conducting this strike, said that the union was satisfied with the results of the strike. "We struck to tie up the system," said he, "and we have succeeded."

The union claims that about 3,400 men are out and that they represent about 90 per cent of the transit company's employees.

Millers in Session.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—It has been stated that the millers had met here to raise the price of flour some 20 cents on the hundred weight. The millers flatly deny this and state further that if the action which they contemplate is carried out, the price of flour will be lowered instead of being raised.

The chief trouble in the ranks of the millers in this district is the alleged unjust discrimination made against them in the matter of freight rates. As it is at present, wheat can be shipped at a cheaper rate than flour out of the confines of the district covered by the members of the convention. This makes it impossible for the millers in Oklahoma, Kansas City and Kansas to compete in the market with others in whose favor this discrimination is made.

Syllabus in Railroad Court Case.

Topeka, May 8.—The syllabus of the supreme court in the case brought to decide the status of the court of visitation is as follows:

"Chapter 28 of the laws of the special session of 1898, entitled, 'An act creating a court of visitation, declaring its jurisdiction and powers, and providing for proceedings and procedure therein; is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that in the powers conferred upon that tribunal, legislative, judicial and administrative functions are commingled and interwoven together in a manner violative of the constitutional requirements that the three great departments of government shall be kept separate and the powers and duties of each exercised independently of the others.'"

A Union Picket Shot.

Chicago, May 7.—Seven non-union coal heavers were attacked by five union pickets on a street car. The non-union men were under the protection of a special officer and two city policemen. The non-union men remained in the yards until the car came hoping that the pickets would not follow them. But the pickets boarded the car and attacked the non-union men. Special Officer Mulaney, to protect the men, fired at the pickets, wounding one in the left groin.

Three Thousand Men Locked Out.

Kansas City, Mo., May 7.—The Builders' club has voted to order a lockout of all mechanics affiliated with the Building Trades Council. The lockout will throw 2,000 union carpenters, painters, stonemasons, and other mechanics out of employment. A majority of 1,000 tinnies, hod carriers and 1 quarrymen who struck on May day are still out. Thus a total of nearly 3,000 men will be affected. The strike will not interfere with work on convention hall.

Kansas Zinc and Lead.

Topeka, May 8.—According to the report of State Labor Commissioner Johnson there was an increase in the value of the zinc mined in the Galena-Empire, Kas., district for 1899, compared with 1898, amounting to \$744,200.45. The lead output for 1899 shows an increase in value compared with 1898 of \$22,754.95. There was a decrease in the output of 1,549,900 pounds. The total increase in the value of the two products for 1899 is \$766,955.40.

## MAY REQUIRE EXPLANATION.

What if Foreign Ambassadors Should Call For It.

Washington, May 10.—"We can whip any nation in the world, and England is our best friend."—Admiral Dewey as reported at the University club, Chicago.

"All persons belonging to the navy department are forbidden to publish or cause or permit to be published, directly or indirectly or to communicate by interviews, printed letters or otherwise, except as required by their official duties, any information in regard to the foreign policy of the United States."—Extract from the regulations of the United States Navy.

One of the State department officials said: "The speech, if correctly representing what Admiral Dewey said, was injudicious from an international point of view. We are on good terms, of course, with Great Britain, but we are also on good terms with Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Russia. It was an invidious thing to say, because it excludes the other nations."

"The incident will not be considered originally by this department—that is to say, the initiative will not be taken here. It would be quite another matter, however, if the German, French, Russian and Italian ambassadors and the Austrian ministers were to call on the State department and ask for an explanation. In that case it would be necessary to ask the admiral to furnish it."

A Troop of Tornadoes.

Topeka, May 8.—Tornadoes are reported from several places, some of them doing damage and one causing loss of life. The house and barn of William Helfrich, north of Ellinwood, were destroyed, fatally wounding his mother and father and seriously injuring his wife and child. Six tornadoes were seen from Ellinwood. A storm was reported at Frederick and some damage was done at Minneapolis. Five tornadoes were seen from Ellinwood. In Ellsworth the stables at the fair grounds were torn down, also several private barns. Two were seen from Kanopolis; one of them is known to have destroyed buildings on the Watte farm.

Proposed Methodist Reforms.

Chicago, May 9.—Proposed reforms before the M. E. general conference are: The admission of laymen to the annual conferences; a constitutional requirement for a majority vote for the two orders separately on all constitutional changes; the seating of lay delegates to the general conference in a body, separate from the ministerial delegates; the election of stewards and trustees of churches by the church members in their quarterly conferences, instead of appointment of them by the pastor.

Sheldon Gives \$1,000 for Hospital.

Topeka, May 9.—The Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon has offered to give the city \$1,000 on condition that the council appropriate a like sum, for the purpose of erecting a detention hospital to be operated in connection with the city jail. The city has accepted his offer and work on the hospital will be commenced at once. The hospital will be for the exclusive benefit of the prisoners of the city jail. Dr. Sheldon's donation is from his share of the profits resulting from the Sheldon edition of the Capital.

Oil Trust Raises Wage.

New York, May 7.—Twenty-five thousand men employed by the Standard Oil Company all over the country have had their wages raised 10 per cent. Mutters of a possible labor storm preceded this action. Benefits of this increase are scattered over the country wherever a plant of the Standard Oil Company is situated. In New Jersey 2,600 men will come under the 10 per cent increase, with the exception of mechanics, who will work nine hours instead of ten.

Convention Hall at a Standstill.

Philadelphia, May 8.—All efforts to compromise the dispute between the Allied Trades council and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have so far failed. Unless an amicable agreement is reported it is possible that work on the national Republican convention hall will come to a standstill. Work is advanced to a stage where painters and plumbers are necessary. All journeymen in these trades refuse to go to work unless the Brotherhood carpenters are withdrawn from the job.

No Indians are Starving.

Washington, May 8.—The Indian bureau gives out a dispatch from the agent at Anadarko, O. T., who says that there are no Indians under his jurisdiction that are starving or suffering for food. The officials here say that these Indians have no annuity money to their credit in the treasury, but during the three years ended 1899, they received \$100,000 per annum as a gratuity from the government; \$142,000 will be disbursed to them as soon as practicable.

Railroad Court Quits Business.

Topeka, May 10.—The court of visitation is out of business. The former judges of the court went home. The secretary of the state took an inventory of the office and locked the doors. Miss La Barr, the court stenographer, has been temporarily employed in the state auditor's office.

Fishing Toward Pretoria.

Warrenton, May 8.—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Wind-sorten by Barton's brigade, with whom is General Hunter, commanding the division. The Boers have evacuated Windsorten and Klipdam. They are trekking northward and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously.

Judging from the clouds of dust the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

Some people who never even had a wart allow bad habits to grow on them.

Carter's Ink Is the Best Ink made, but no dearer than the poorest. Has the largest sale of any ink in the world.

Time tells on a man—but he doesn't seem to care just so it doesn't tell his wife.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with Carter's Hair Balsam. HINDERSON'S, the best cure for corns. 15c.

Lots of men would rather have half a loaf than a steady job.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

</